

41278



No. 1 (315), JANUARY 1-4, 1982,

Price 5 kopeks

By air - from Moscow

Round the Soviet Union

THE FIRST YEAR OF THE 1981-85 FIVE-YEAR PLAN CONCLUDES WITH AN INDUSTRIAL GROWTH OF 3.4 PER CENT, WHICH AMOUNTS TO 21,000 MILLION ROUBLES' WORTH OF FUELS, ENERGY, EQUIPMENT, MACHINES AND CONSUMER GOODS.

TEN MILLION SOVIET PEOPLE RECEIVED IMPROVED HOUSING IN 1981.

THE VENERA-13 AND VENERA-14 OUTER SPACE PROBES CONTINUE THEIR FLIGHT. In the course of their mission they study various processes occurring in space.

"ASHKHABAD, ITS PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE" IS AN EXHIBITION, WHICH ASHKHABAD HAS ARRANGED TO MARK ITS CENTENNIAL. Back in the early 20th century the whole town formed a maze of mud-brick huts. Now the town contains 300,000 people, and is a comfortable place to live in, located on the edge of the Karakum Desert.

SECOND NUCLEAR UNIT AT ROVNO

The Rovno nuclear project in the Ukraine has commissioned its second power unit seven months ahead of schedule.

The first unit, which was put into operation a year ago, has already generated nearly 2,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity. The Rovno project is expected to produce several more thousand million kilowatt-hours of electricity before the end of the year after the second and the third unit become fully operational.

ROAD BUILT UNDER DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES

A reliable road leading to the drilling installations, pumping stations, and shift workers' settlements has been built for use by oil workers from the Kholmogornet Association in the Tyumen Region. They received this road as a New Year present from Latvian builders, who had commissioned the first phase of the road linking the new oil and gas field with the mainland.

The Latvian builders who arrived to Siberia at the end of last year, soon fell ill at home. They brought specially designed road building machines and materials transported by train over many kilometers in a very short time, building their settlement in uninhabitable forest timber.

POLAND RETURNS TO NORMAL

Warsaw, PAP reports that many Polish workers voluntarily work during the Christmas holidays. Cycle production works such as the country's largest Lenin iron-and-steel combine in Nowa Huta are back in normal operation, as well as railways, motor transport, and municipal services.

According to press reports, the central anti-speculation committee discussed the problems arising from martial law, and of combating black market activities. Provincial and local anti-speculation commissions operate throughout Poland. The chief civil militia commandant's office has initiated the preliminary investigations into 427 speculation cases, and these were launched between December 13 and 23.

FACTS and EVENTS

Nine fire brigades in Miami, Florida, took nearly three hours fighting a fire aboard the world's largest liner "Norway". The fire started in the engine room, causing severe damage. It was fortunate that the 1,550 passengers were sightseeing ashore at the time.

300,000 Americans became jobless since last July. "The Economic" magazine forecasts that unemployment will reach 10,000,000 in America next year.



'RUSSIAN WINTER' FESTIVAL

A few days ago, "town criers" at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow announced the beginning of the "Russian Winter" festival. From then until the beginning of March, every Sunday, Muscovites and visitors may participate in these festivities enjoying a ride in brightly decorated troikas and see fireless dances and singers. In Russia, winter festivities

always commenced upon Christmas Day, when all the people flooded into the streets to celebrate. Delicious foods were cooked and card-singers travelled from house to house wishing everyone a merry

Christmas. In ancient times, these rites were regarded as magic. They glorified people living in the countryside, wishing well-being to their families and fertility to their soil. Today, this festival presents

more of theatrical entertainment in which the spectators can take part. It is enjoyed by everyone, including Muscovites and their guests from many faraway cities and countries; for the festival offers a diverse programme. People come for a ride on the knowy sledges runs. Clappers, balloons, pancakes and hot tea from samovars are sold from girls wearing kokoshniks sparkling with tinsel.



Troika rides are indispensable from genuine Russian merry-making.



The first to reach her will be awarded.

Maslenitsa is a welcome character of the "Russian Winter" festival.

THE WORLD

WESTERN EUROPE COOLY RECEIVES SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND

Montreal, West European countries have reacted coolly to the discriminatory measures taken by President Ronald Reagan against Poland, notes the American CBS television network. The FRG have refused outright to impose any sanctions against Poland, while Britain, France and Italy have no wish to cooperate with the Americans. These countries, as well as Sweden and Denmark regard the situation in Poland as an entirely domestic affair.

INDIAN SEPARATISTS GAIN FOREIGN SUPPORT

Delhi. Punjab separatist leaders residing in Canada, the USA and Britain and working to establish an "Independent Khalistan state" in the Indian Punjab state are boosting their subversive activities disrupting India's unity. According to the "Link" weekly, they hold close links with the US special services and established, with active CIA assistance, the so-called con-

NICARAGUA PROTESTS AGAINST HONDURAS

Managua. Nicaragua formally protested to Honduras over the free activities of thousands of Somoza's troops, who fled to Honduras and are committing crimes against the Nicaraguan revolution, backed by the Honduras military.

The Nicaraguans note charges, that the Somozas have markedly intensified their activity since August 29, crossing the frontier and terrorizing Indian settlements to the north of the Zelaya department. The protest continues that in the past four



Drawing by Igor Smirnov

AMERICAN AIR BASES IN TURKEY MODERNIZED

Ankara. Military representatives from the United States and Turkey are negotiating the expansion and modernization of a number of air bases situated in the country in 1982-1983. Eighteen American AWACS planes will be stationed at the large air base in the province of Konya. The base is under modernization to provide for at least two or three planes to be constantly in the air.

Under a previous agreement,

an AWACS system for electronic surveillance will be

sited in the country in 1982-

1983. Eighteen American

AWACS planes will be sited

at the large air base in the

province of Konya. The base is

under modernization to pro-

vide for at least two or three

planes to be constantly in the

air.

VIEWPOINT

Spartak BEGLOV

A year of peace versus the nuclear threat

The year 1981 commenced with these main proclamations regarding world affairs: there are things more important than peace and the defence of peace is the overriding goal of today.

The first was put into circulation by Alexander Haig, while the second was pronounced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, as he formulated the Soviet policy for the next five-year term.

These verily divergent concepts determined in large measure the competition between two trends in world politics.

As though wishing to emphasize it meant business, the American administration released an all-time record five-year military budget amounting to 1,400 million dollars, with over reliance on increasing its military superiority motivated through the exercises of the "Soviet threat".

The Soviet Union, however, clearly stated that the main threat endangering peace comes not from the mythical "Soviet superactivity", but from the arms race itself, and offered all nations, the USA included, to jointly fight

racist South African Republic recently committed fresh aggressive encroachments against the independent states in the south of Africa.

The increasing US nuclear weapons scramble was endorsed by doctrines on the "possibility" and "acceptability" of the so-called limited nuclear war. That is precisely where the main threat to world peace emanates from, and thus the critical objective is to protect mankind from the consequences of this unprecedented nuclear blackmail. The first to react to this was the European common sense and defensive instincts, since the Pentagon planned to use the continent as a testing ground. Hence there followed the unprecedented scale of the mass protest movements in Europe against the rampant arms race and the nuclear war threat.

Against this backdrop, the Soviet peace initiatives strikingly show their constructive nature. The Soviet doctrine rejecting the very idea of a nuclear attack as a criminal and suicidal one was further elaborated by Leonid Brezhnev during his PRC visit, in the form of specific proposals on vitally important first steps to curb the nuclear arms race. Europe should be the first to start cutting back on nuclear weapons, within the Camp David accord, the impunity of its successive acts of arbitrariness and aggression against the Arabs as seen in the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear centre and the assassination of the Syrian Odeh-Helmi.

More American arms are being shipped to Pakistan. There have been many statements from the American side that the main testing ground for American strength is in line with the fight against the "international terrorism" doctrine, also

Spanish trade unions demand more jobs

Madrid. The Federal Council of the Trade Union Confederation of the Spanish Workers' Commissions demanded that the government present a detailed investment programme creating new jobs. Workers' Commissions Secretary-General Mariano Camacho addressing a Federal council meeting stressed the importance for the Spanish working class of the national agreement on employment signed last summer by the administration, trade unions and employers.

M. Camacho sharply attacked the Spanish confederation of employers' organizations who are blocking the agreement thus preventing solutions for economic problems and review of labour agreements within factories.

EGYPT RELEASES DETAINEES

Cairo. Egyptian leadership has taken steps to bring the country's situation back to normal. The procurator's office has issued a decree to release 39 people arrested since last September following Sadat's orders. They form members of the opposition and leaders of Christian and Moslem communities, including Omar al-Telmesani, the leader of the Moslem Brothers organization which opposes the Camp David agreements.

Previously, 48 victims of Sadat's reprisals were given their freedom. Early in January, it is planned to release several more groups of detainees. The Cairo newspapers claim that these decisions are in accordance with instruction from President H. Mubarak.

U.S. demands on Japanese military forces

Washington. The US Defense Secretary, Weinberger, has demanded that Japan should increase its military potential to enable its "defense forces" to carry out independent combat operations not only inside Japan, but also within a thousand miles off its shores. This interview was televised in Japan and presents the toughest public statement yet sounded by the Reagan administration demanding that Japan should share more in the American burden of military expenditure.

AMERICANS TAKE OVER MICRONESIA

Sydney. The taking over of Micronesia in the Pacific by the United States is entering its final stages. Reports from the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau and other American trust territories to the Pacific state that the negotiations over their so-called free association with the United States are nearing completion.

According to the "Pacific Islands Monthly", the discussion mainly deal with military concerns. Envoy from Washington are seeking a free reign for the United States not only during the next 15 years, while agreements are concluded

on vitally important first steps to curb the nuclear arms race. Europe should be the first to start cutting back on nuclear weapons, within the Camp David accord, the impurity of its successive acts of arbitrariness and aggression against the Arabs as seen in the bombing of the Iraqi nuclear centre and the assassination of the Syrian Odeh-Helmi.

THE WORLD

LINKAGE
AUG. NO. 41932
EDITION
DATE 1 JULY 1981

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

PLANS TO INVADE EL SALVADOR

The United States has violated the UN General Assembly's resolution on El Salvador which has just been adopted. The resolution calls upon all the states to refrain from intervening in internal affairs of that country and stop delivering arms and rendering any other military support to El Salvador, writes PRAVDA.

Speaking of a Senate Subcommittee, US Undersecretary of Defense Fred Iklé said that the Pentagon intended to start training more than 500 Salvadoran officers as next January and to train a whole battalion for special operations. "The training will take place in the military Port-Bugay centre, Northern California, and also in Port-Roaring, located in the zone of the Panama Canal."

Pred Iklé said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff was drawing up plans of military intervention to allegedly "oppose designs against El Salvador on the part of Cuba and Nicaragua".

If could Washington heed the opinion of the international community when it is necessary to hurriedly rescue the anti-people's pro-American regime, the newspaper writes ironically.

HAIG ON POLAND

TASS reports that following Reagan's announcement of economic pressure measures against Poland, State Secretary Alexander Haig made a television statement concerning the situation in Poland and Soviet-American relations in the light of Reagan's address. He overtly declared the USA had enough leverage on Poland to make it retreat from, or he called it, any "radical moves against the 'Solidarity' extremists".

In the process Haig deliberately ignored the fact that in taking measures to protect legality and restore law and order in Poland, the government has been acting within the constitution and the existing law, whereas the USA is crudely interfering in Poland's internal affairs, regardless of the generally accepted norms in international law.

Haig's statement and those by other American officials makes it increasingly clear exactly what was being done on the "Solidarity" extremists and fascist-type organizations like the so-called "confederation of independent Poland" to anti-government and anti-socialist moves.

ZIMBABWE THREATENED BY CONSPIRACY

The Independent African Zimbabwe, built from the ranks of racist Afrikaner, is currently the target of unceasing provocations by the Republic of South Africa, writes Sergei Kulin in SOVETSKAYA RUSSSIA. Only recently Salisbury announced that former premier J. Smith and his closest supporters were plotting to bring about a return of white Rhodesia, aimed against the legitimate government of the Patriotic Front and recovering the support of the African majority in the country.

A preliminary investigation of operations by South African special services against Zimbabwe disclosed that Pretoria had devised a comprehensive plan to subdue Zimbabwe's economic and political infrastructure. South African agents took part in blowing up two tollway bridges in Mozambique, aimed at disrupting Zimbabwe's transport links with the independent African countries, thus making it dependent on South African transport monopolies.

In Transvaal, some 8,000 criminals from former Muzorewa's "survival units" are kept handy in total secrecy, while their forces of fugitive white Rhodesian soldiers are being collected.

SECRET ACTION COMES TO LIGHT

Washington and its collaborators in assassinations in Afghanistan, done with the hands of local rebels, do not seem to be planning to stop the dirty business, writes observer Vitaly Kobay in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

The observer comments on the "Los Angeles Times" interview by former Afghan Vice-President Abdul Salati Shalizi, who returned home after living seven years in the United States.

Abdul Salati Shalizi said officials in Washington did not care about the Afghan people. All their interest is to keep up a military conflict in Afghanistan, no matter how long it may last, and to wage an undeclared war on Afghanistan, even if it goes on to the last Afghan.

The observer asks if after this statement those in Washington will continue to shed tears about the "grievous fate" of the Afghan people. Will they shed tears by way of propaganda and engage in murder through special services of the same? The discrepancy has become too striking.

AMERICAN COURT TO DECIDE ON ORIGIN OF MAN

OF INTEREST

Across Europe on camels

Young readers from Libya undertake a long journey across the European continent. The transport department solved this problem by introducing a service of passenger boats. The small boats cruise along the lagoon, on the shores of which Abidjan is situated, carrying about 1,000 people per month. The authorities are planning to increase the number of these boats.

Boats solve crowded bus problems

The inhabitants of the Solomon Islands, the Pacific, pay their doctors with potatoes. A daytime visit by the well-fed doctors usually costs one potato.

This has resulted in jams lasting for several hours occurring in the streets, and municipal buses are unable to carry all of those relying upon this service. The transport department solved this problem by introducing a service of passenger boats. The small boats cruise along the lagoon, on the shores of which Abidjan is situated, carrying about 1,000 people per month. The authorities are planning to increase the number of these boats.

Potato Money

The inhabitants of the Solomon Islands, the Pacific, pay their doctors with potatoes. A daytime visit by the well-fed doctors usually costs one potato.



These pictures of the school of a domestic television. Another attachment, about to change from the blueprint stage, will produce colour.

**Round
the Soviet
Union**

• "ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY" IS THE TITLE OF AN EXHIBITION, WHICH OPENED IN VILNIUS, capital of Lithuania. It exhibits display the implementation of a comprehensive environmental protection programme for the republic.

• THE WINTER MAIL "NAVIGATION" HAS OPENED IN THE AMUR RIVER, IN THE FAR EAST. Postmen left Komsomolsk-en-Amur for their milder trips on aero-sledges to the settlements of wood-cutters, to the meteorological stations in the taiga, and to the camps of geologists and ichthyologists.

• MOSCOW RIVER TRANSPORT WORKERS HAVE COMMENCED THEIR WINTER NAVIGATION PROGRAMME. Barges loaded with fuel for heat and power plants were the first to come to the capital. The Moscow River is not yet ice-bound and motor ships cruise without the help of icebreakers. But the crews of these powerful ships are ready to cut the ice at the first signal.

• ELECTRIC ENERGY HAS BEEN SUPPLIED TO THE ALMOST INACCESSIBLE DISTRICT OF THE GISSAR MOUNTAINS ALONG THE KHAZARBAG-DIRADAM POWER TRANSMISSION LINE-110. The 40 km line helped switch dozens of Alpine villages to the single power grid of Central Asia. In this five-year period (1981-1985) it is planned to develop rapid power communications in the South of Uzbekistan. The total length of the new high-voltage power transmission lines will reach 250 km. i.e., a large increase from the previous five-year plan period.

• THE FIRST HOLIDAY-MAKERS HAVE ARRIVED AT A NEW REST HOME SITUATED ON THE BANKS OF LAKE IS-SYK-KUL IN KIRGHIZIA. The lake area is described as a natural resort lying at a height of 1,600 metres above sea level, and fed by water from glaciers. The lake valley is protected from excessive heat from the south and cold from the north by mountains, creating a mild seaside climate. Hydrogeologists have discovered in this area 16 types of mineral and thermal waters.

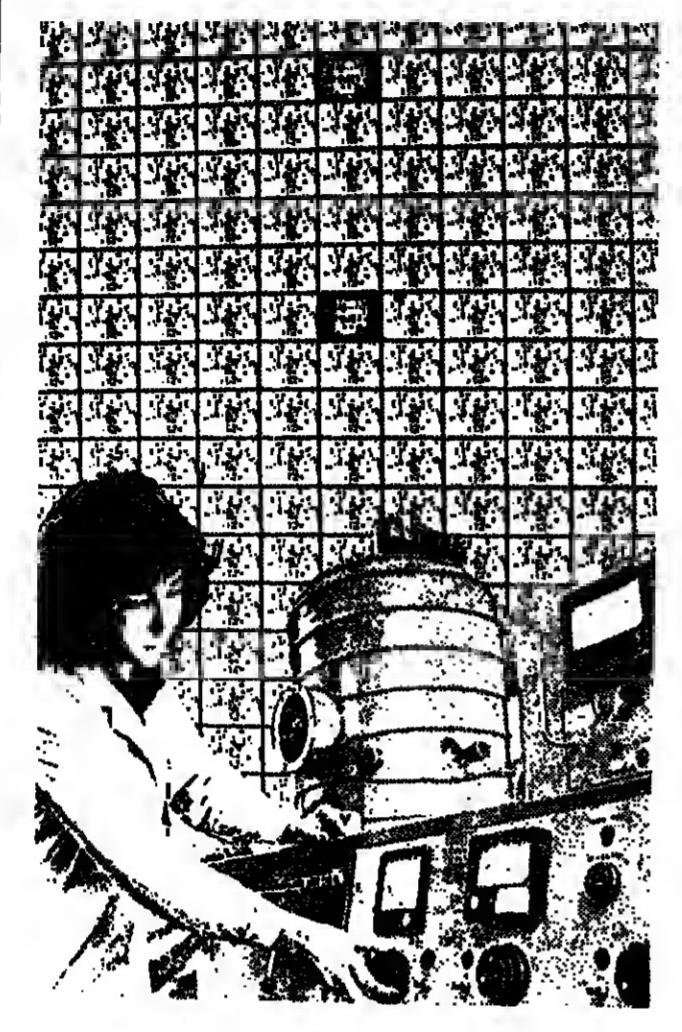
FROM the SOVIET PRESS
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE 80S

The USSR State Committee on Science and Technology, the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR Academy of Sciences have devised long-term scientific and technical programmes which incorporate 38 comprehensive purpose-oriented programmes and 122 programmes to solve major problems in science and technology, writes the magazine VOPROSY IZSTORII KPSS. The eventual goal is a large-scale implementation of the achievements in science and technology in mass production, which will give considerable economic effect in the current five-year plan period. One of these programmes envisages developing and modernizing technological processes and systems for mining machines which will make it possible to create pilot in the Kuzbass (Western Siberia) and other coal fields with an output three times larger than today. A commercial production is envisaged in mechanized mining labour, with new machines expected to halve the work intensity and release more than two million workers for other more skilled jobs by the end of the seven five-year plan period. At the moment, more than seven million people are using manual jobs in all branches of industry. The implementation of these programmes will save 28 thousand million rubles by the end of the five-year plan period, and 60 thousand million.

CUTTER INTELLIGENCE IS DOUBTFUL

An all-Union symposium on the search for extraterrestrial intelligence has been held in Tbilisi. The newspaper SOVIETSKAYA KULTURA has printed articles written by the scientists who took part in the

SEMICONDUCTORS HOLD THE ANSWER



No other industry in this country has developed so rapidly as the semiconductor industry. Indeed, semiconductors are responsible for many spectacular accomplishments both on earth and in space, marking it possible to decrease the size and weight of electronic and radio gizmos.

Semiconductor devices are essential for cosmonauts, miners, mathematicians and doctors. The USSR contains a highly established semiconductor industry producing millions of various devices such as transistors, diodes, rectifiers, thermoelectric units converting heat into electric power, etc.

This photograph of chemical engineer Nailyn Akhmedova was taken at the Institute of Non-Organic and Physical Chemistry at the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR. The institute is working on thin glass films used to protect semiconductor devices.

GAS PRODUCTION ON THE SHELF OF THE SEA OF AZOV

The commercial production of gas has started at the Strelkovoye deposit, on the shelf of the Sea of Azov. Four production wells drilled from a platform installed at a depth of eight metres produce 300,000 cubic metres of gas daily.

The deposit contains three producing beds, and the gas is extracted from a depth of 100 metres. New drilling platforms

will be installed here in the near future.

Six gas deposits have already been discovered in the Sea of Azov. Apart from the Strelkovoye deposit, the development of the Belsug gas field has also started, while other deposits of the last two in the exploration stage.

Soviet geophysicists have de-

veloped new methods for prospecting and for the accumulation of hydrocarbons in the so-called non-structural traps. The exploration of the first such areas recommended by specialists will commence in the Sea of Azov next year. Should the venture prove successful, it will find wide application in prospecting for fuel not only at sea but on land.

A 84 kilometre-long pipeline,

whose diameter of 426 mm is the largest in the USSR plan, has been built to link the oil deposit with the platform, therefore meeting the expected expansion in production.

It has been calculated that in the next decade imports and exports in the mining industry will annually take over 30,000-35,000 hectares of land, mainly in the districts where farming conditions are most favourable. In 1980-1975 about 200,000 hectares of land were recovered in the country, twice as much as from the post five-year period. Beginning from 1976, after a special resolution of the USSR Council of Ministers, the recultivation of lands was officially included into Soviet national economic plans. Now plans will flourish in what were previously industrial deserts.

THE NOVEL: A WIDE PANORAMA OF REALITY

It seemed to critics that a novel, or to be more general, the prose at the turn of the 70s was insufficiently comprehensive. It only touched the surface of fundamental demands in life, writes critic Sergei Chuprinin in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. A novel was expected to be a wide-scope panorama of modern life, this is what was achieved in the 70s. The writer takes his reality from the world around him, from this modern life which is displayed. An important feature of modern literature is that it is formed like a practical ideal, or a direct goal; the principles found in the traditions of Pushkin and raised by Dostoevsky.

A modern novel is created and read in a broad context, both as the national prose of our country, and as part of the world's literary process. That's why while speaking about now-prose we also take into consideration the advancement of, say, the Latin American novel and the works by Thomas Mann, William Faulkner and other leading writers of the 20th century.

ENERGY FROM SMALL RIVERS

There is no district in our country which can be compared with Kamchatka as it excels all other territories in the potential power resources of small rivers. Scientists from the Far Eastern Centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences have calculated that their potential power reaches 20 million kilowatts.

Specialists substantiated the economic advantages of hydropower stations on small rivers, compared with stations which run on fossil fuels and geothermal energy.

The merit of rivers in the land of mountains and volcanoes is the high stability of the water flow.

To prevent valuable salmon fishes from spawning, scientists suggest to build a dam in the upper reaches of rivers abounding in rapids and waterfalls where there is less fish.

DEEP-WATER OIL PRODUCTION

The deepest underwater oil deposit found in the Caspian Sea, off Bala Island 100 km south of Baku will be expanded.

Geologists were prompted to increase developments and to initiate developments for a new well, as it would extend the deposit area. The well was drilled in the north-eastern area of the sea and confirmed the most daring conjectures of the miners, producing 700,000 cubic metres of gas and 200 tonnes of gas condensate daily.

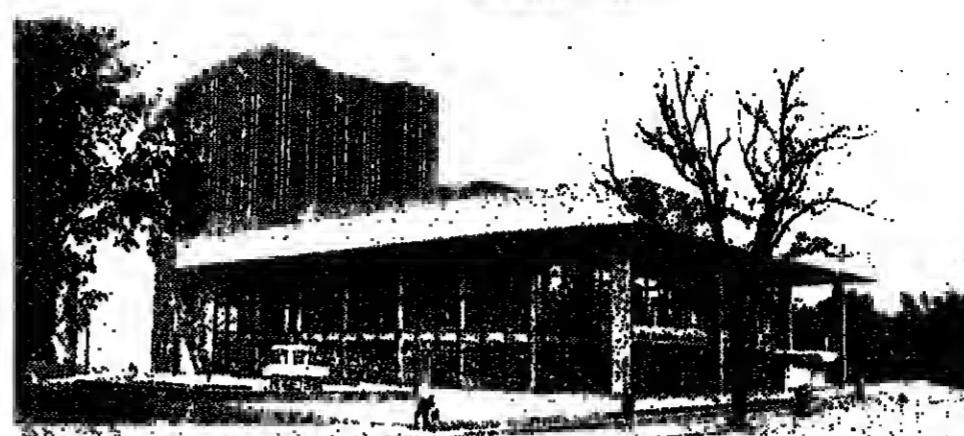
Using powerful Soviet-made turbo-drills and diamond bits, the workers had to exert a great amount of effort to extinguish gas blowouts in the well, which presented the threat of fires halting the influx of sea water. The designed depth of 1,013 metres was successfully reached.

The average depth of all other 15 wells off Bala Island also exceeds 3,000 metres. Now another ten wells are being drilled in this promising region. Some of them are to reach a still deeper level than those already exploited.

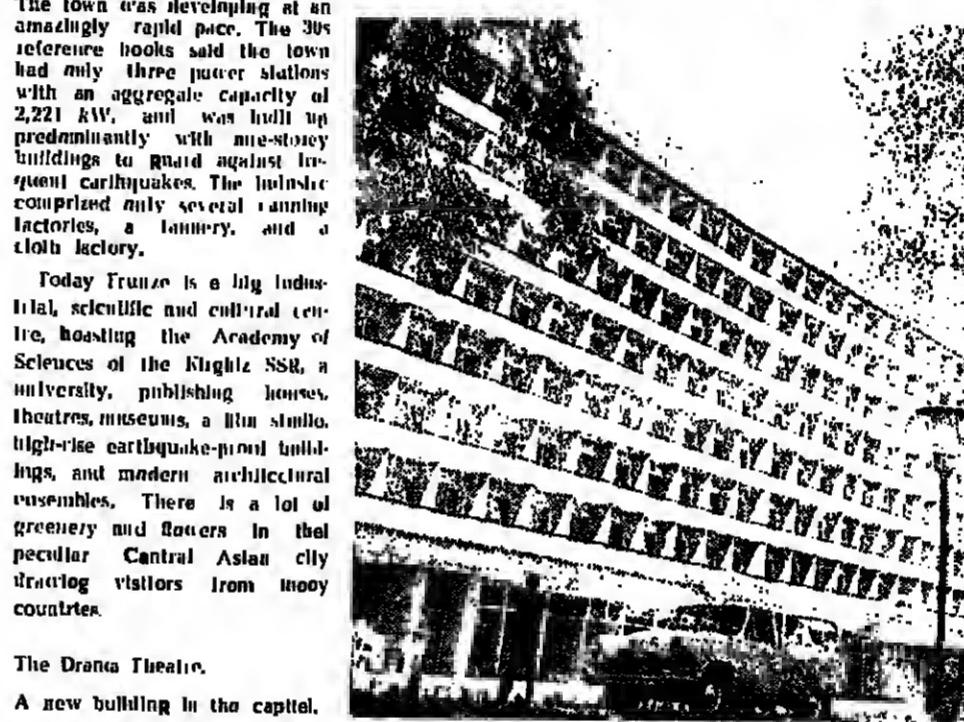
A 84 kilometre-long pipeline, whose diameter of 426 mm is the largest in the USSR plan, has been built to link the oil deposit with the platform, therefore meeting the expected expansion in production.

The Drama Theatre.

A new building in the capital.

Places to visit


FRUNZE



Railway in Yakutia

Though the construction of the Baikal-Amur Railway (BAM) has not yet been completed, Soviet specialists already plan another 1,000 km long railway to connect Bama with Yakutsk, the capital of the Yakut Autonomous Republic.

Economists have estimated that the cost of the new railway will be about 1,500 million roubles, but this expenditure will be recovered in six years of exploitation. Ten well equipped railroads will be established along the line forming strong points for the development of the territory adjacent to the railway.

The northern extension of the BAM is linked with plans for setting up large steel mills supplied with coal from the south. Yakut deposits and iron ore from the area near Aldan. Estimated reserves run into 21-23,000 million tonnes and more than half of them can be produced by opencast methods.

A long-term plan for the entire south Yakut territorial production complex will be conducted with the steel complex.

Yakutia, where the several tracts in the northern hemisphere are registered, contains deposits of diamonds, gold, tin, antimony, gas, coal, apatite and many other minerals. Deposits often lie beneath a thick layer of permafrost. This does not prevent Soviet specialists from planning the development of more regions in Yakutia. This will be stimulated by the railway stretching from the railway stretching from the North end to Yakutia.

A COSSACK MUSEUM IN THE FAR EAST

the past heritage of their native village. Therefore they were eager to restore the fortress rampart and create a branch in the regional localities museum for the preservation of weapon samples used by the inhabitants of the fortress. Agricultural implements will be displayed as well as grains of rye, which have lain in the earth for over 300 years and were found during excavations.

New localities experts and restorers are facing a new task: they have to create an open-air museum of a Cossack household, which includes various wooden structures used by the inhabitants of Albasino in the middle of the 17th century.

The housing programme has been fulfilled, with over two million flats and one-family cottages built this year enabling over ten million Soviet citizens to improve their housing conditions. Investments for these purposes have this year reached 18,700 roubles. There is much greater extent than before, construction of schools, kindergartens, creches, hospitals, outpatient clinics, shops, cultural and service establishments, sports complexes, as well as tourist sanctuaries, restaurants and tourist facilities, are all under way. Money has been spent on making towns and villages comfortable to inhabit and on the protection of the environment.

VIEWPOINT

How Soviet people have benefited in the first year of the 11th five-year plan

Alexander DEDUL

The preliminary economic results of the first year of the 11th five-year plan of 1981-1985 show that its social programmes will be fulfilled and, in some respects, it will exceed the quota. This is despite the fact that this year has not been the best for the economy. Addressing the November session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, Nikolai Babakov, noted that the shortcomings in the work of a number of industries, associations and enterprises are partly due to the difficulties in agriculture caused by the changing weather conditions.

Nevertheless, this adverse economic situation has not affected the planned course towards raising the living standards, as the real incomes of the population have risen by 3.0 per cent instead of the planned 2.9 per cent. The social consumption funds will also increase by 4,000 million rubles to 122,000 million against 121,500 million envisaged by the plan.

We have also initiated the programme for centralized increases in wages and salaries. In addition to such planned measures as payments increases for seniority in construction and railway, increments to the wages and salaries in new areas equated with the Extreme North in their harsh climate and weather, and additional pay to doctors in rural areas, and to river boatmen for night work, the wages of workers in the iron industry will increase by an average of 2.3 per cent.

The programme for state grants in families with children and higher pensions is being implemented. Over 50 million citizens will benefit from additional payments and discounts.

Income tax is being increased while taxation remains unchanged as do the prices of basic commodities, including goods in daily demand.

Combined with stable tax rates and price index, the growth of the monetary incomes of the population have appreciably changed demand. Particularly great is the demand for protein-rich foodstuffs, such as meat, milk, cheese, butter. This situation has been aggravated by the bad year in agriculture, as a result we have failed to raise the resources of protein foods to the planned level. However, government is presently taking radical steps in order to eliminate the gap between demand and supply by devising a new food programme which is nearly completed. When this programme has been put into effect it will unite the efforts of all the branches immediately concerned with the supply of food to the population. For this purpose, the state has invested greater amounts than in the previous five years.

The housing programme has been fulfilled, with over two million flats and one-family cottages built this year enabling over ten million Soviet citizens to improve their housing conditions. Investments for these purposes have this year reached 18,700 roubles. There is much greater extent than before, construction of schools, kindergartens, creches, hospitals, outpatient clinics, shops, cultural and service establishments, sports complexes, as well as tourist sanctuaries, restaurants and tourist facilities, are all under way. Money has been spent on making towns and villages comfortable to inhabit and on the protection of the environment.

OF INTEREST

A NEW INSTRUMENT INVENTED

Pelton is an unusual musical instrument played for the first time at a concert performed in the Glinka Small Hall of the Leningrad Philharmonic Society. Named after its inventor — the maker and restorer of musical instruments, Felix Ravdonikas of Leningrad — it has extremely unusual notes. The instrument consists of a strip of brass suspended from a special stand, this strip being both the string and the sounding board.

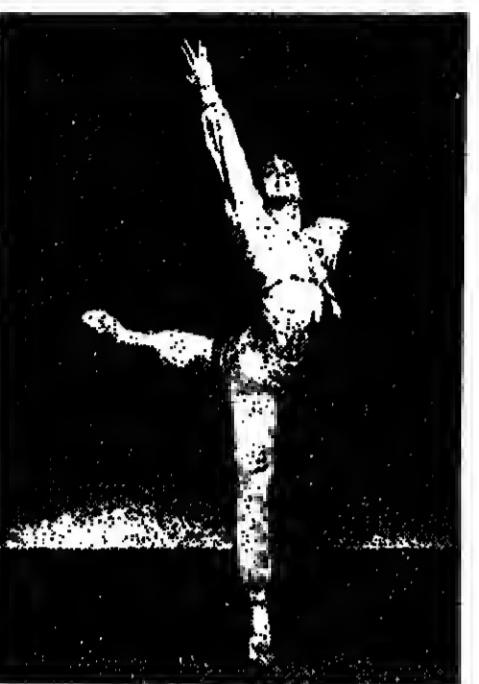
The spectrum of sounds in

the instrument's range reaches close to the upper threshold of hearing for the human ear. Moscow, Red Square, Spansky

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Stanislav ISAYEV



In Andrei Polov's ballet, "The Creation of the World", Stanislav Isayev, soloist of the Moscow Classical Ballet company, dances the part of Adam. This first man on earth, created from clay, experiments with his arms and legs trying to determine their purpose. His stumbling gait turns to a walk and then to a dance masterly executed by Isayev through his performance.

After graduating from the Perm Choreography School in 1974 he was invited to join the Moscow Classical Ballet, led by Natalya Kasatkina and Vladimir Vasytov. He was the first in the

company to win top awards, being the winner of the nationwide ballet competition and of the Vnukovo International contest.

By this time he already had gained the experience of dancing in concerts and plays, and thus was entrusted with leading parts. He made a sensation dancing Adam in "The Creation of the World", a ballet, based on both joyful and philosophical drawings by Jean Echalier. Man only after realizing why he has been brought into the world. In fact Isayev conveys the dance as a hymn to the glory of Man and Love. Starting out with awkward movements, which are obviously ironical, Isayev finally reaches a sublime perfect adagio with Eve.

French ballet-master Pierre Lacotte, who was once invited to produce the ballet "Nathalie", opposed quite correctly his choice of Isayev as Oswald, who accurately projected the style and spirit of the ballet. His count is strikingly dazzling and elegant and brings to life the pictures seen on old engravings. Audiences never get bored when, in the second act, Isayev masterfully performs the most incredible pas while twirling his walking stick. The amorous Oswald possesses a spirit character helping him to overcome social barriers and marry a girl from the lower classes. Significantly, this spirituality is common to all Isayev's characters.

His latest part is that of Romeo in the ballet "Romeo and Juliet" (score by Sergei Prokofiev), which the company mounted during its two-month guest performances in Brazil and Peru recently. This is his first tragic role indicative of his creative maturity. It appears that both physically and spiritually he stunningly fits the requirements of that particular music, during this performance music and dancing are born before one's eyes.

Yevgeny GLOVANI
Photo by Yuri Borykin

MELODIA'S PRESENTS

"A Happy New Year!" is an LP produced by the Melodia recording company containing popular songs and rhythms from major Soviet performers, including Georgi Garanyan's orchestra, Alla Pugacheva, Lyudmila Zykina and Boris Shtokolov.

New Year songs were added by popular foreign performers. "Blow Along the Street" is an old Russian romance recorded for Melodia by the Swedish singer Nicolai

Gedda. The French orchestra, Caravelli, performs a fantasy based on Raimonds Pauls' song, "The Love Has Come".

Other Melodia's releases are songs by Vladimir Mikhlin and Vyacheslav Dobrygin, and Andrei Petrov's music to Eldar Rizayev's film, "Put in a Word for the Poor Husar".

Yugoslav Bojan Kodic sings romances and songs to the lyrics of Sergei Yesenin, Konstantin Simonov, Robert Rozhdestvensky and Mikhail Matusovsky.

Film premiere

Tbilisi recently premiered a colour feature film, "I Wish You Well, Buddy". The picture, brimming with humour, was filmed by actor-singer Vakhtang Kikubidze and Georgia-film studios director Tamer Gomelauri.

Kikubidze also played one of the leads, together with popular actor Georgi Kavtaradze, the two characters present friends who hold a life-long paean for their native Tbilisi. The film contains music and songs performed by Kikubidze.

Jubilee party

Variety artist Arkady Raikin enjoys universal acclaim in this country because, apart from censoring art and drawbacks, his humour invariably carries very optimistic messages. For him, laughter has never been a goal in itself. His philosophical statements skilfully combine caustic satire with lyricism and poetic feeling, stressed many of his colleagues, friends and just viewers who got together in the Rosalyn Hotel Concert Hall to mark Raikin's 70th birthday and 50 years of his artistic career. Raikin's Theatre of Miniatures mounted pieces from his new play, "His Majesty the Thracian".

Renowned Bolshoi ballerina Maya Plisetskaya congratulates Arkady Raikin.



NEW YEAR INTERVIEW

With New Year's eve only a few days away, it is customary for people to recall the events of the passing year, to make future plans, decide where to celebrate New Year.

Our correspondent Mariana Markova interviewed ballet master and leading soloist of the Bolshoi Theatre Vladimir Vasilyev, who has the following to say:

In 1981, one of my knee-ups was operated on twice, but I

do not regret it since it removed an obstacle which lately hindered my performance, he said. I have pleasant memories of producing the rock opera "Juno and Avos" in the Lenin-Komsomol Theatre, which was a great pleasure since you can do wonders with young enthusiastic performers. I shall soon be producing a ballet film in Leningrad based on Chekhov's short story, my favourite writer, though I'm not sure which role I'll be dancing.

CINDERELLA'S BALL

Miracles worked only by magicians are performed by the circus artists engaged in the New Year fairy tale, "The Crystal-Glass Shoe", whose opening night performance took place in Leningrad.

The conjurers are able to turn Cinderella, in a twinkling of an eye, into a charming princess. The evil step-mother is played by famous clown Anatoly Marchevsky, who acts in the company of his pupils from

the "Hullo, Clown" team. Other parts are played by acrobats, tight-rope walkers, gymnasts and tamers.

On the arena, the old fairy tale is brought into contact with the space age: as Father Frost and the Snow Maiden arrive in a space rocket. Leningrad's children are also treated to an exciting number, "Among the Lions", by Ismer Borle-Bruk.



A festive and exotic world awaits those who visit the exhibition of the famous Sri Lankan painter Jayalakshmi Salyedro held at the Exhibition Hall in Moscow (25 Gorky St); here over 50 pictures will be displayed. A popular folk singer in the past, she concentrates on the nature of her country and on portraiture works.

Jayalakshmi Salyendra, "The Truth", "Her World".

WHAT'S ON!

December 29-January 4

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin), 29—Bordin, "Prince Igor" (opera), 1—Petrov, "The Creation of the World" (ballet) performed by the Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble.

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 29 — Adam, "Giselle" (ballet); 30 — Khochaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet); 31 (mat) — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanta" (operas); 31 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "The Nutcracker" (ballet); 1 (mat) — Bizet, "Carmen" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 30 (mat), 1 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 30 (eve) — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta); 31 (mat) — Tchaikovsky, "The Snow Maiden" (ballet); 31 (eve) — Tchaikovsky, "Iolanta" (opera); 1 (eve) — Rossini, "The Barber of Seville" (opera).

Opera Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.), 29 (eve) — Miliyulina, "Girls in a Murky", 30 (mat)

FILMS

ABBA (Sweden, Australia). A musical depicting the popular pop group.

Cinemat "Novorossiisk" (47/24 Chernyshevskogo St., Metro Kurskaya).

Will You Be My Husband (Moscow Studios).

A comedy, featuring the cinema stars Yelena Prokofeva and Andrey Mironov.

Cinemat "Udarik" (2 Serafimovitsa St., Metro Biblioteka Imeni Lenina).

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Molokovskaya Embankment St.)

BUSINESS

WEST GERMAN COOPERATION OFFERS ATTRACTIVE PROSPECTS

Leonid Brezhnev's visit to West Germany in November this year provided a new impetus to the promotion of economic relations between our states, said the well-known German economist, Harald Dietze, Editor-in-Chief of the Hamburg magazine "Ost-West Koamerz". The "gas-pipe" contract, signed on the eve of the visit, presents a solid basis for the consistent development of mutually beneficial economic contacts.

Interest within West German business circles for the prom-

otion of cooperation with the Soviet Union is increasing year by year. This is, above all, facilitated by the prospects of long-term participation with the USSR, as well as the increasing offers for Soviet goods from West Germany.

The development of economic cooperation at a higher level, stressed H. Dietze, would undoubtedly benefit both countries, presenting an act of goodwill and mutual understanding in the current complicated situation.

BENEFICIAL AGREEMENTS

The Soviet Union holds minor trade agreements with Finland. The rapid development of mutually advantageous Soviet-Finnish cooperation has been proceeding since 1951, when long-term bilateral trade and economic relations were established in accordance with the first five-year plan agreements.

The volume of trade between the two countries will increase with each five-year period. In 1981-1985 the volume of trade expected between the two countries is estimated at 18,000-20,000 million roubles.

Under the protocol on mutual deliveries in 1982 the USSR and Finland are planning to greatly increase the delivery to Finland of Soviet machines, equipment, energy fuels, in return for exports to the USSR of Finnish industrial goods, agricultural products and consumer goods. Supplies to the USSR now make 20 per cent of Finnish exports. The volume of cooperation is making permanent headway, and this is also evident in the spheres of joint building constructions and production cooperation.

Ships of this class have been built jointly by Soviet and Austrian specialists according to the latest requirements with due account for the specifications es-

AEROFLOT INVITES YOU

TO TAKE A THRILLING TRIP TO MOSCOW FOR THE "RUSSIAN WINTER" ART FESTIVAL WHICH IS HELD EVERY YEAR FROM DECEMBER 25 TO JANUARY 5.

OUR THEATRES AND CONCERT HALLS WILL BE AT YOUR DISPOSAL. YOU WILL SEE PERFORMANCES BY LEADING SOVIET ARTISTS OF THE OPERA AND BALLET, BY VARIETY, SONG AND DANCE GROUPS FROM VARIOUS SOVIET REPUBLICS. YOU WILL ALSO VISIT THE CIRCUS.

FOR DETAILED INFORMATION APPLY TO ANY AEROFLOT OR INTOURIST AGENCY.

FLY AEROFLOT TO THE "RUSSIAN WINTER" ART FESTIVAL



AUSTRIAN SHIPBUILDING FLOURISHES

Another dry-cargo ship was added to the fleet of Soviet self-propelled dry-cargo tug-boats, which have for years cruised up and down the Danube. A ceremony took place in the Austrian Linz-Korneuburg shipyards and the Sovolt flag was raised on the new ship "Mehlbank Sushkov". It has been fitted out with the most up-to-date equipment, part of which was designed in the USSR, and carries about 2,000 tonnes of cargo. The ship also takes containers.

Under the protocol on annual deliveries in 1982 the USSR and Finland are planning to greatly increase the delivery to Finland of Soviet machines, equipment, energy fuels, in return for exports to the USSR of Finnish industrial goods, agricultural products and consumer goods. Supplies to the USSR now make 20 per cent of Finnish exports. The volume of cooperation is making permanent headway, and this is also evident in the spheres of joint building constructions and production cooperation.

Ships of this class have been built jointly by Soviet and Austrian specialists according to the latest requirements with due account for the specifications es-

ECONOMIC TRANSPORT MEANS

The Avia motor works of Prague have completed their fulfillment of Soviet orders for 1981. It delivered to the USSR about 730 special trucks for transporting foodstuffs and manufactured goods.

Czechoslovak Avia vehicles

Philately

Stamps depicting early transportation

The USSR Ministry of Communications concluded about 40 agreements for sales of Soviet technology to American firms intended for various applications.

Thus Alco, the biggest US aluminum producer, acquired the patent rights for the Soviet methods of casting aluminum ingots in electromagnetic crystallizers. This is the third company following after Kaiser Aluminum and Reynolds Metals who have adopted Soviet technology.

The Rex Nord company bought the process for crushing ore, and Air Products and Chemicals gained the licence for air equipment.

A new agreement was signed on December 1981, for the purchase of technology and equipment for autopilot detonation coating (ADC). The ADC technology is said to be one of the most progressive in the world.

